

WASHINGTON AIR

Bristles With Various Analyses of the Presidential Crisis.

WHAT IS MR. BLAINE GOING TO DO?

Is the Question That Is Agitating the Politicians.

THE FINAL AND SUPREME EFFORT

Of the Opposition to President Harrison's Nomination Gains Strength From the Alleged Fact That Mr. Blaine's Family Have Withdrawn Their Objections to His Making Another Campaign--An Intimation That the President May Withdraw and Leave the Field Clear for the Man Who Stands First in the Hearts of His Countrymen--The Grant-Conkling Letter a Forgery--Morrison a Candidate for the Democratic Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.--Political discussion here to-day has been unusually animated because no denial can longer be entered against the affirmation that Mr. Blaine will not refuse a tendered nomination and has so expressed himself. What adds strength to this final and supreme effort to make the magnetic man the standard bearer is that his family, thus far stubbornly opposed to his enduring a campaign strain, have become not only acquiescent but even as eager as his most zealous friends. The anti-administration clique are in high feather over these fully authenticated facts, and Mr. Harrison has also some jubilant friends who affect to believe an entente cordiale has been established and the President will be gracefully accorded an opportunity to enact the astonishing act of self-abnegation which will consist of a declination and emphatic reiteration of the one term idea.

The air bristles with various analyses of the situation. The departure of Mr. Blaine for New York was readily utilized as a corroboratory fact, and visions of conferences in Gotham flitted like summer bugs before the eyes of the gossips. The easier explanation that the trip was the natural parental one inspired by desire to welcome the Damrosch infant just born, was unsatisfactory. The staunch administration men are much flustered over the decided strength suddenly acquired by the Blaine movement and perceive that it was started at a most opportune time, and obeys the injunction that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

The Tribune to-day has a striking and well-seasoned editorial displaying reasons for Mr. Harrison's greater strength than possessed when pitted against Cleveland in 1888, but one sentence is quite maddening to Blaine's adherents. It is the very emphatic prominence of the point that the President carried on the affairs of the state department while Mr. Blaine was ill and his absence was not calamitous. The involved comment is scarcely concealed.

AN INFAMOUS PERJURY.

Chauncey Depew Says the Grant Letter is Undoubtedly Bogus.

New York, May 23.--Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview in regard to the alleged letter from General Grant to Senator Conkling, which was made public in Columbus, Ohio, Saturday night, said: "It is an infamous forgery; there is no doubt of it in my mind, and it is put forth at this time for the sole purpose of injuring President Harrison's chances for re-nomination."

"What will be the effect of the letter?" Mr. Depew was asked.

"It will act as a boomerang. It will injure the men who inspired it. It is a most audacious forgery and a most ingenious one. I do not recall one that was its counterpart since the forgery of the Morse letter."

"Do you know anything of your own knowledge which would show the letter to be a forgery?"

"Yes. I had a talk to-day with a man who arranged Mr. Conkling's entire correspondence after his death, and that letter was not among them. I can't imagine who inspired that forgery. I would like to see it run down. If genuine--which I do not for an instant believe--it is an important thing; if not, it is equally interesting as a fraud."

GORHAM DENOUNCES IT.

Hon. George C. Gorham, in a letter to the Sun, says: "I think every intelligent reader will concede that the pretended letter bears on its face unmistakable evidence of being bogus. I will not call it a counterfeit, because it bears not the slightest resemblance to anything ever written by Gen. Grant. He never spoke or wrote in any such strain about his services. He never had the ill manners to thrust himself into Mr. Conkling's personal affairs or those of anybody else. It is within my own knowledge that he was himself exceedingly unfriendly to Mr. Blaine in 1880."

"I have, however, a better reason for my own opinion, or my knowledge of the relations between the men, for saying that General Grant never wrote the letter referred to, and that is Mr. Conkling's own word. He assured me after the meeting of the national convention of 1880, that he had not received a line from General Grant on the subject of the presidency or the nomination since his arrival in the country from his trip around the world that year, nor had he received from him any communication on the subject. He assured me that he never had any intimation from him whether the contest going on in his behalf was pleasing to him or distasteful. I know that I did not misunderstand him, and I therefore assert that the pretended letter is a very silly hoax, very poorly contrived. If its object is to affect the mind of any Republican upon the approaching nomination, I have only to say that no man has been named as a possible candidate who would have permitted so clumsy an im-

position upon the public to have been attempted if he had been consulted in the matter."

BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

There to See His New Grandchild--His Health Good But He Declines to Talk Politics.

NEW YORK, May 23.--Secretary James G. Blaine, who left Washington this afternoon, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 9:30 this evening, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine.

After retiring to his rooms for a short time Mr. Blaine sent word to the representatives of the press that he would be pleased to meet them all in a room adjoining those prepared for him. He was soon the centre of a group of reporters whom he met with a pleasant greeting. The secretary stated that his business in New York was of a purely private character. Both he and Mrs. Blaine, he said, were anxious to see their daughter, Mrs. Damrosch, and to look upon the latest arrival to that household. Secretary Blaine's eyes have recently given him trouble, and while here he will have them attended to. This, he stated was one of the reasons of his coming. He smiled when interrogated in regard to his health, and announced that in that respect he was perfectly satisfied, and his looks did not belie his words. But in the matter of politics the secretary of state was silent. He would neither deny or affirm his intention of accepting the nomination if it was offered him.

Senator David B. Hill and Grover Cleveland are occupying apartments at the Normandie and the Victoria respectively. Senator Hill declined to see reporters, but in reply to a message in regard to the report that he was preparing a letter declining the nomination of President, he stated that henceforth he would absolutely ignore the canards spread abroad by Republicans and the Republican press.

Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth all arrived in this city this afternoon from Lakewood, N. J.

MORRISON A CANDIDATE.

The Illinois Free Trader May Be Sprung on the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, May 23.--Col. William R. Morrison, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, and for many years chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, has suddenly forged to the front as a somewhat formidable presidential candidate and his friends assert he will be presented to the national convention as the choice of the Illinois delegation in case Cleveland is not nominated by storm in the early enthusiasm of the convention. In the meeting of the new state committees in this city to-day was the occasion for the gathering of most of the Illinois delegates and politicians from all quarters of the state, and was productive of not a little surprise when the presidential preference of the delegates were canvassed.

The forty-eight delegates from Illinois are instructed to vote as a unit in the national convention, and recommended to favor the nomination of Senator Palmer in case it should be deemed expedient to come west for a presidential candidate. It now appears certain, however, that Colonel Morrison and not Senator Palmer is the choice of a very decided majority of the Illinois delegates, and that after a primary ballot for Cleveland and a complimentary one for Palmer, it is the intention of the majority to throw the solid support of the forty-eight votes of Illinois to Colonel Morrison. Under the unit rule imposed by the state convention this can very easily be done, and as even the friends of Palmer concede that Colonel Morrison has a majority of the delegates in the delegation, there is little doubt that the plan will be carried out. It was perhaps by no prearranged coincidence that Col. Morrison himself was in the city to-day on his way to attend a meeting of the commission at Minneapolis, but however that may be, he was busy during most of the day receiving visitors and holding conferences with political leaders from all portions of the state. To the press the great tariff reformer maintained a discreet silence as to his intentions and presidential prospects, but his friends were quite enthusiastic in insisting that he would receive the support of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky and, indeed, nearly all the solid south whenever the Illinois delegation should present his name to the national convention.

A FORAKER RUMOR.

Which Grows Into a Report--It Is Said That He Has Been Selected to Start the Blaine Stampede and He Does Not Deny.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.--Ex-Governor Foraker was a busy man to-night, notwithstanding that his health has not been at the best for several days. A rumor that had grown into the dignity of a report had gone abroad that an important arrangement had been made involving him in the essential work of the national convention at Minneapolis. The effect upon the ex-Governor was to flood him with inquiries.

To a representative of the Associated Press, who was among the first to make personal enquiry as to the truth of the report, which was that Foraker was to make the speech in the convention nominating James G. Blaine for the presidency, the ex-governor was exceedingly firm, although not profuse in his answer.

"I do not know anything about any such a report," he said, "and have never said I would nominate Mr. Blaine."

Then, thinking a moment as if not content to leave the matter in such an unsatisfactory state, he added: "I have said, however, that in my judgment Mr. Blaine should be nominated, and it is my opinion that he will be nominated."

"Your answer does not say you will not make the nominating speech, but only that you have never said that you would," was suggested by way of getting a more explicit statement.

"It is sufficient," he replied, "to indicate plainly what is my preference for President."

His manner indicated that he was more impressed with the main fact of who should be nominated than with the smaller preliminary concerning who should make the nominating speech. He said, however, on the subject that somebody must have been industrious in circulating reports, as he had been queried from numerous quarters, and even then his door bell was ringing once every five minutes by newspaper representatives calling to verify the report, which, notwithstanding his half way denial, everybody finds it easy to believe.

COWARDLY MURDER

Offs. W. Conley, of Georgia, by the Scoundrel Who Enticed His Daughter From Home.

MADISON, GA., May 23.--S. W. Conley was shot and killed from ambush Saturday evening by E. A. Cochran. Conley had a daughter of fourteen, who was attending the neighborhood school up to three months ago, when she disappeared. It was then discovered that she had eloped with Cochran, a man of fifty-five years of age, who had lost a leg in the late war, and an eye in a bar room fight, while the Conleys were people of means. As soon as the girl and Cochran were located the girl was taken from her husband and restored to her father by order of court. About a month ago, with a gang of friends, Cochran surrounded the Conley residence for the purpose of rescuing the wife, as they expressed it. A volley of shots from the residence scattered the besiegers, several of whom were severely wounded. As Mr. Conley was returning home from Madison Saturday, when passing through a clump of woods near his house, he was fired upon, the bullet going through his head. The neighborhood is greatly aroused over the assassination.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

To Be Wound Up and Will Be Succeeded by a New Company.

NEW YORK, May 23.--A meeting of the Richmond Terminal security holders was held here to-day to receive the report of the committee appointed last week. General Thomas, representing the committee, presented a plan, of which the following are the principal points: The Richmond Terminal is to be wound up, and be succeeded by a new company with \$15,000,000 preferred stock and \$70,000,000 common stock. The present six per cent bonds to be given 170 in new preferred stock; the present five per cent bonds and the preferred stock to be given in new preferred stock, and the committee on stock to receive par value in new common, and to subscribe for \$8,000,000 collateral trust two years 6 per cent notes at \$25.

These notes are to be secured by the same security that are now pledged to secure the floating debt, and to be exchanged for 170 per cent in new preferred stock if the plan is successful. It is not proposed to pay off the floating debt with the proceeds of this assessment of about 10 per cent, but to buy the claims now held by the bankers, and if necessary, foreclose those claims and take possession for the stockholders of the component parts of the system.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

An Interesting Day in the House of Commons--Mr. Healey's Irish Wit.

LONDON, May 23.--In the house of commons to-day a question was asked as to what truth there was in that there were 400,000 Orangemen had attacked a number of Catholic workmen in Belfast on Saturday. The attorney general for Ireland stated that there was not the slightest foundation for the report. No such attack as the one in question had taken place.

Two huge petitions were wheeled into the house of commons this afternoon. They bore the signatures of 138,305 members of the Protestant Alliance and 101,408 members of the Loyal Protestant League and others, praying for the appointment of a committee into the condition of the convents in the United Kingdom.

"The debate on Balfour's motion to pass the government's Irish local government bill on its second reading was continued to-day. Mr. William O'Brien said he felt disposed to vote for the immediate passage of the bill through all its stages, if the government would then dissolve parliament, as before the bill could be swept away by another government."

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said that the Liberal Unionists were convinced that reform in the local government of Ireland was desirable on its own merits, without reference to home rule. Mr. Chamberlain advised the government to accept Mr. O'Brien's support the bill in all its stages and undertake to dissolve Parliament if the bill was passed.

Timothy Healy said: That Mr. Chamberlain, when speaking on Ireland, was accustomed to giving the house a great authority. His great authority a few years ago was Mr. Harbut [laughter] who had informed Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the constitution of West Virginia. Regarding the home rule question, his present great authority was Mr. McCarthy, the Ulster member.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DENVER, COL., May 23.--A Brigham City, Utah, special to the Republican says a most disastrous fire broke out there about 2 o'clock Sunday morning in the saloon of R. T. Wilson & Co. Before the flames could be gotten under control approximately \$100,000 worth of damage was done, confined entirely to business houses.

CHEPULUP, WASH., May 23.--Fire to-day destroyed four blocks of wooden buildings in the center of the town. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as it started in a vacant building, where a number of tramps were asleep. The loss is \$110,000.

FAIRFIELD, CAL., May 23.--Joyce's Hotel, situated half way between Fairfield and Suisun, was burned by fire last night. A blacksmith from Red Bluff, named Charles Bailey, and his room-mate, named James Lynn, of San Francisco, were burned to death.

The Dill Case May Be Settled.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.--The embezzlement cases against Rev. W. H. Dill, president of the defunct Clearfield Bank, will, in all probability be settled to-morrow. A dispatch to the Post from Washington, D. C., says the attorney general has consented to a compromise if Judge Acheson and the district attorney are satisfied, and as both have expressed their willingness to have the matter settled, the case will be withdrawn to-morrow upon the payment of all deposits in full.

Lost His Case.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.--J. M. Doler, a colored man who was some time ago ejected from Sharp & Co.'s pool room in Covington because he was a colored man, brought suit for damages under the civil rights law, demanding \$5,000. The trial was held to-day and the jury found for the defendants on the ground that they are not bound to open their doors to persons whom they wish to exclude.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Last Week of the Great Methodist General Conference.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

Getting Down to Work at Portland, Oregon--Dr. Briggs Arrives--At the Methodist Conference a Resolution Favoring the Abolition of Capital Punishment is Laid on the Table. A Fraternal Colored Delegate Makes a Telling Speech--A Proposition to Bond All Officers--Interesting Matters Concerning Both Assemblies.

OMAHA, NEB., May 23.--The last week of the conference began this morning with Bishop Warren in the chair. The attendance was larger. Several prominent members of the conference were excused to go home. The consideration of the report on the Epworth League was made a special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Smith, of the Pittsburgh Advocate, introduced a motion to cast the resolution from the table as presented last week providing for an adjournment on Thursday afternoon of this week. Dr. Neely was opposed to the idea of fixing the time for adjournment. He thought it very unwise to hurry the work through now that the elections were over, just as though the conferences had met for that purpose only.

Dr. Pearson, of Ohio, was also opposed to fixing upon Thursday as the time to adjourn. A vote was taken, however, and the motion was carried 216 to 160. Chaplain McCabe moved that the conference hold night sessions to the close of the conference. The motion was then carried.

Dr. Howell, later, was elected treasurer of the tract society. A resolution was introduced condemning capital punishment and declaring that the statute providing for capital punishment should be expunged from the statute books of every civilized nation.

Dr. Pendleton moved that "this resolution so fearfully and wonderfully worded, be laid on the table." It went to the table with a rush.

Mr. Shinkle, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution providing that delegates to the general conference hereafter have their travelling expenses paid in proportion to the amounts paid by the annual conferences.

Conferences that paid their assessments should have the expenses of their delegates paid by the general conference. Those that failed to pay their assessments would not have the expenses of their delegates paid. It was carried, after excepting delegates from foreign countries.

It was decided to draw the pay of the missionary bishops from the missionary funds instead of from the episcopal fund. The conference also decided to pay Dr. Stevens his usual salary until the meeting of his annual conference next fall. Dr. Stowe is the retiring member of the Cincinnati Book Concern.

Dr. Hartzell read a report from Dr. Wilson, fraternal delegate from the last general conference to the general conference of the African Methodist church, after which Rev. Mr. Jeniper, fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal church, was received.

He said the African Methodist church had members in bronze, alabaster and olive, and in all the shades lying between.

"We go to our knees, and not to dynamite for the redress of our wrongs," said Dr. Jeniper, and the audience applauded. He said that the two colored Methodist churches, the African Methodist and the African Methodist Episcopal church of Zion, were arranging a basis of union, and he hoped the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South would do likewise. Resolutions approving the address were immediately passed.

Mr. Field, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution to make it necessary for all the officers, agents, secretaries, treasurers and the like who had the handling of funds to give bonds as security. This brought on a heated discussion. Chaplain McCabe, Dr. Lanahan and others opposed the resolution. They held that as the funds had always been properly accounted for, and as many of these officers filled the office of the treasurer without compensation, it would be out of place to ask them to furnish bonds.

A resolution of sympathy for the Jews of Russia was then introduced and passed.

Dr. Leonard introduced a resolution dispensing with the night session for this evening. It was carried and the conference adjourned for the day.

The M. P. Conference.

WESTMINSTER, MN., May 23.--The M. P. conference met to-day.

At to-day's session of the Methodist Protestant general conference the question of admitting women as delegates entered into the business of the meeting.

A majority report of the committee on credentials recited that in all other cases the committee found the certificates of delegates all right, but that the election of Rev. Mrs. Eugenia St. John, of Kansas, and Mrs. M. J. Morgan, of Indiana, Miss M. M. Bennett, of West Virginia, and Mrs. A. E. Murphy, of Iowa, were contrary to the law and constitution of the church.

Rev. T. B. Appleget, of New Jersey, made a minority report, reciting that all the delegates were duly elected and accredited, and the roll as made up by the secretary contains the true list of the members entitled to membership. As the list of the secretary contains the names of the women delegates the report favors the continuance of their seats. Both reports were made a special order for to-morrow also.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Dr. Briggs Arrives at Portland--The Work of the General Assembly.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 23.--Dr. Briggs has arrived after a pleasant trip over the Union Pacific. He was accompanied by Mrs. Briggs and is looking improved in health by his journey.

After reading the minutes of the assembly, the reports of special commit-

tees were again taken up. Dr. Bartlett, of Washington, presented a report on Indian schools. It was recommended that henceforth all public moneys for Indian education should be expended by government officials and that appropriations for sectarian schools should absolutely cease. The constitutional amendment now pending looking to this end was heartily approved. Dr. Bartlett addressed the assembly in support of recommendations.

Order of the day having arrived, report of standing committee on missions and freedmen was presented by Dr. Sutherland, chairman. After the reading of the report the assembly was addressed by Dr. Glenn, its secretary.

The committee on bills and overtures reported that it is not considered wise, in view of the present agitation in the church, to proceed immediately with the preparation of the shorter creed. This shelve the matter for another year. The final report of the committee on revision of the confession of faith was presented. None of the changes impair the integrity of the Calvinistic system of the confession. The action proposed by the committee consists of twenty-eight overtures, each one covering a change proposed to the confession. The report says: It was found impossible to meet the individual preferences of every presbytery without setting aside what was known to be the views of the large majority of the church. There was an effort made to have harmony at any sacrifice. The report is the very best that the committee has been able to prepare.

The seminary directors' report in the conference was then presented. It dwelt upon the conference committee acknowledgment of parity of party to agreement by which a veto power over seminary appointments was granted to the assembly in 1880. It was also shown that the transfer of Dr. Briggs to the chair of biblical theology was not an election according to legal requirements.

In the matter of elections the directors said: "The board respectfully reports to the assembly that we can but regard ourselves as solemnly bound by our interpretation of the agreement and must discharge our duties as directors accordingly. In 1870, this board conceded one thing, and only one to the general assembly, the right to disapprove the election or appointment of a professor. If Dr. Briggs had been appointed to the chair of biblical theology, disapproval of the assembly would have been decisive with us. But a professor can be elected in this institution only in accordance with our laws. And according to these laws Dr. Briggs was not elected."

THE FAIRBULT PLAN.

Archbishop Corrigan Wants More Light. Denounced by a Colorado Bishop.

NEW YORK, May 23.--A reporter asked Archbishop Corrigan what he cared to say of the interview with Archbishop Ireland, in Rome, on Saturday. The archbishop read the dispatch from Rome carefully and then dictated the following reply:

"In reply to your question, I have to say that the views of the Archbishop of St. Paul and myself are not so hard to be reconciled, provided confusion of terms be avoided. By the 'Fairbault system' one may understand either the general theory of secularizing parochial schools or the particular expedient adopted in the special cases of Fairbault and Stillwater. The cablegram read by me in Albany used the phrase of the former sense. Archbishop Ireland used the latter. I have never for an instant maintained that the Fairbault plan in this restricted sense was condemned, on the contrary I always declared it was tolerated--nothing more.

"The larger question of the provision to be made in general for Catholic children, who, for whatever reason, do not attend Catholic schools, and who are now attending the public schools, has not yet been decided, and is to be considered at the meeting of the archbishops of the United States, which will be held in this city next October. It is proper to bear in mind that the Fairbault plan, according to the definition given by Archbishop Ireland himself, published December 14, 1891, means 'the handing over of a Catholic school, fit in all respects to be put on a line with a public school, to the Board of Education. His plan, therefore, if this definition be adhered to, does not affect the 1,500,000 Catholic children who are not found to-day in schools of their own faith. My impression, however, is that another view of the Fairbault plan now obtains, judging from the cablegram of to-day and the printed declarations of those who profess to be well informed on the subject. Regarding the *Cicilia Cattolica*, its doctrinal articles, as a matter of fact, are submitted to the vatican before they appear in print. This was notably the case with the articles in the March number, which has occasioned so much comment and in regard to which the veracious cablegram from Rome informed the world that the vatican had disapproved and condemned it. The archbishop of St. Paul would settle the dispute forever by publishing the alleged letter of condemnation as also his memorial to the congregation, in which his theories are fully explained. Without the aid of these documents we are still grasping in this dark.

"The importance of the subject-matter alone persuades me to notice this cablegram, as otherwise silence would be interpreted to mean consent. No one can have higher appreciation than I of the zeal, energy and courage of the Archbishop of St. Paul. His friends and admirers would be only too thankful if he possessed in an equal degree of grace and courtesy, the virtue of prudence and attention to the value of words."

DENVER, COL., May 23.--A pastoral letter from Bishop Matz, of Denver, was read in the Catholic churches here yesterday, in which what is known as the Fairbault plan of education, recently passed upon by the vatican in Archbishop Ireland's favor, was vigorously denounced, and the *Colorado Catholic*, published in this city, was strongly censured for maintaining the cause espoused by the Archbishop of St. Paul.

River and Harbor Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.--In the house to-day the river and harbor appropriation bill with senate amendments were referred to the committee on rivers and harbors.

Steamship News.

COPENHAGEN, May 23.--Arrived--Italia, New York.

MOBILE, May 23.--Arrived--Anchoria, New York.

A PARIS TRAGEDY

Similar to the Deacon Affair at Cannes, Except That

THE AVENGING ANGEL IS A WOMAN

High in Social Circles, and Her Victim is the Wife of a French Government Official--She Follows Her Husband to the Rendezvous and Fires Five Shots Into the Body of His Paramour and Then Stabs Her as She Begs Piteously for Mercy. Then, Womankind, She Weeps Bitterly Over What She Has Done. Other Foreign News.

PARIS, May 23.--This city has been startled by a murder that in many ways resembles the Deacon affair, save that in the present case the shooting was done by a woman. The wife of a well-known man has for some time suspected that her husband was carrying on a liaison with the wife of an official high in the government. She kept a watch on her husband and the suspicion of the latter's unfaithfulness became a certainty. She made vain attempts to catch the couple together until Saturday night. That evening her husband told her he was going out on business and would not be home until late. As soon as her husband left the house she hastily threw on her wraps and followed him. He entered a house in the Quartiere l'Europe. His wife remained outside for some time and then entered. She discovered the apartments her husband had entered.

The door of the room was locked, but the infuriated wife threw herself against it and forced it open. Inside were her husband and the wife of the government official. The evidence was complete. The wronged wife had a revolver in the pocket of the dress. Drawing the weapon she advanced upon the woman, who had crouched in abject fear in a corner of the room, and deliberately aiming at her, fired. The bullet struck home and the wounded woman begged piteously to be spared. But she appealed in vain. Again and again did the revolver flash until five bullets had taken effect. During the shooting the husband, it is said, stepped forward to disarm his wife, but she turned on him and threatened to kill him if he advanced another foot.

After the cartridges in the revolver were exhausted the wife calmly awaited the coming of the police, who had been summoned, and then quietly signified her desire to be taken away from the place. The wounded woman died in a few hours.

As yet every effort to ascertain the names of the principals has been frustrated. The newspapers, however, allude to the dead woman as Mme. L.

A LATER REPORT.

The name of the murderess Madame Raymond and the name of her victim Lafontaine Delaporte. The murdered woman was a niece of Jean Casimir-Perier. Madame Raymond, who is a pretty brunette and only twenty-four years old, says that Madame Delaporte was an intimate friend of hers, who had separated from her husband. She herself introduced Madame Delaporte to M. Raymond and soon afterward discovered that they were meeting secretly. M. Raymond and Madame Delaporte had a meeting on Saturday and Madame Raymond went to their rendezvous. She knocked at the door and cried, "Open, Paul." Madame Delaporte's husband was down stairs. Madame Raymond's husband, partly dressed, opened the door and Madame Raymond at once rushed in. She found Madame Delaporte undressed and repeatedly fired at her with a revolver, afterwards stabbing her several times in the breast. She afterwards surrendered herself to the police. She was dressed in the height of fashion and sobbed bitterly.

DROWNED UNDER HATCHES.

How One Hundred and Twenty-Three Sailors of the Warship Solimoes Perished.

MONTVIDEO, May 23.--Details of the disaster to the Brazilian war ship Solimoes have been received here, and it is now known that one hundred and twenty-three lives were lost.

Solimoes was one of the vessels sent by the Brazilian government with reinforcements to suppress the rising in the State of Mato Grosso. The flotilla had come ahead of the Solimoes, and was up river waiting her arrival in order to proceed to the scene of the revolt. At the same time the flotilla left Rio a force was sent by rail; it was to go to the end of the railroad route, and then march into Mato Grosso, where, after being joined by the flotilla, the combined forces were to attack the capital of the state.

The crew of the Solimoes, numbered 127, as she was fitted out for active service it is probable that she did not carry any small boats. Owing to the dangerous nature of the low and sandy Uruguayan sea coast she had a pilot aboard. Just as the ship was off Patonia Island, near Point Negra Castillos, she struck a rock violently. The sea was very rough at the place. All the crew were under hatches, except four sailors and the pilot. Two of the sailors acted as lookouts; the other two were at the wheel.

Through the immense hole made in her hull the water rushed so fast and furiously that the vessel sank almost immediately. Of all her crew only the four sailors who were on deck saved their lives. The pilot also escaped. The unfortunate men did not even get a chance to gain the deck. They were drowned like rats in a hole. As the water poured in the victims seemed instantly to realize their danger and made a frantic but unavailing effort to dash open the hatches. Their cries were heartrending.

The Solimoes was a double-turreted monitor, built in England, and was launched in 1873. Her displacement was 3,700 tons.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, preceded by light showers on the lakes in New York, winds becoming south.

TEMPERATURE MONDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 49 | 3 P. M. 57
9 A. M. 54 | 7 P. M. 57
12 M. 59 | Weather--Changeable.